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rather than in the strict justice of the law, it is available only while the accused is still on mercy's ground."

Advertising by Physicians.—In Colorado there is a law which provides that "causing the publication of an advertisement relating to the sexual organs" by a physician shall be an offense. The Supreme Court of Colorado in *Chenoweth v. State Board of Medical Examiners*, 135 Pacific Reporter, 771, holds that the statute is void for a number of different reasons, one of which is stated thus: "Besides, the penalty provided is so grossly excessive and unconscionable as to make the statute repugnant to every sense of justice if not to render it void for such reason. Under its provision a physician who has spent many years and vast sums of money to qualify himself to practice medicine, who has spent many more years in the practice, and thereby established a reputation and a practice worth thousands of dollars to him annually, and yet, if he shall publish an advertisement relating to a disease of the sexual organs, however innocent of wrong may be the intent, he must have all this taken from him, and have the consequent ignominy and contempt heaped upon him in addition. * * * Any person other than a physician may publish such advertisements at will. If such publication tends to injuriously affect the public morals, it is not by reason of the fact that the publication is caused by a physician. The effect is precisely the same whoever may be the publisher. The offense, if it be one, is a public one, equally applicable to all persons. The statute that makes the act an offense only when committed by a physician, and provides an excessive penalty in such case, is clearly discriminatory in that it applies to a class of citizens only, and for that reason alone is void."

"Bite" of Angora Cat as Ground for Recovery of Damages.—The case of *Bischoff v. Cheney* (Conn.), 92 Atl. 660, holds that the fact that an Angora cat strays onto the premises of one not its owner and bites the occupant does not entitle the one receiving the bite to damages for the injury sustained, in an action against the owner of the cat, there being no evidence that the cat was known by its owner to be vicious. The opinion of the court in this case is instructive on the question of the duty towards his neighbors of one owning a cat. A good summary of his duty is contained in the following passage: "The cat is not a species of domestic animals naturally inclined to mischief, such as, for example, cattle, whose instinct is to rove, and whose practice is to eat and trample growing crops. The cat's disposition is kindly and docile, and by nature it is one of the most tame and harmless of all domestic animals. The practical impossibility of preventing trespassing unless it be confined as would be an animal *feræ naturæ*, the infrequency of dam-